



Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain—
Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.

ST. JOHNSTOWN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1837.

CONGRESS. No very important measure has yet been brought before Congress. Mr. Adams occupies a good portion of the time in the House in presenting petitions relative to Slavery in the District of Columbia, the Territories, the annexation of Texas, and in urging for them a respectful consideration by the House. The financial measures of the party are now maturing among the leaders, and they will soon be made public, when the doings of Congress will assume an increased interest.

"The Spy in Washington"—the Correspondent of the N. York Courier says—"The Special Deposit act, is that upon which the *lucro facere* mean to rely. I repeat, this is the sub-treasury scheme in its most odious form. The great principle is this—all the dues of the Government, whether arising from the sales of the public lands, or from revenue bonds, are to be collected in specie, and placed in banks, as special depositories; that is to say, no part or parcel of them are to be touched, except to pay a draft or check of the Government. Now, imagine for a moment, the practical operation of this destructive project. Pass this bill and then talk to me of the banks resuming specie payments during the year 1838, and I'll laugh at your credulity. In the first place, by law, there always is to remain, for contingencies, in the Treasury, beyond all appropriations, five millions of dollars. In the second place, it is found, by experience, that the balances remaining in the Treasury, and in the hands of disbursing officers, is from four to six millions, and then, under the special deposit law, there will ever be, in transit or floating, treasury checks to the amount of at least two millions of dollars. The sum total that the Treasury will thus have on hand in specie, cannot be less, at any time, than twelve millions of dollars. Now this sum is to be collected from the people and locked up in the vaults of some bank or banks, and not to be used. So much gold and silver is to be drawn from circulation. The project will be disastrous to the community, and ruinous to all the banking institutions of the country. Be not deceived. The prospects are, that the plan in some form will succeed."

MEETINGS IN BRITAIN ON CANADA. Public meetings have been held in most of the principal towns along the Canadian line. No small degree of enthusiasm is manifested by our citizens in favor of the patriot cause in Canada, though on all occasions any interference calculated to encroach upon the rights of Great Britain, is universally and pointedly deprecated. The meeting of the citizens of Buffalo was rendered particularly interesting on account of the presence in the city of the leader of the Liberator in the upper Province, McKenzie. The theatre was the place of meeting—Dr. Chapin in the Chair. At the close of his opening speech in the crowded assembly, the Chairman said—

"I have one word more to say—I have now men under my protection, at my house, on whose life a price is set, and whom I am bound to protect."

"Who are they?"

"One of them is WILLIAM L. MCKENZIE."

The vast assembly burst into a thunder of applause. Never saw we such a scene—never heard we such a shout of exultation! It was not McKenzie who called forth such electrical feeling. A few months ago, he might have come among us, and excited little interest. He comes now as the Champion and Martyr of Liberty. A price is set on his life by the agents of transatlantic power. That circumstance alone is enough to call out all the feeling of an American assembly.

"Fellow citizens," continued the chairman, "his life is in our power, he has thrown himself upon our protection—will you protect him?"

"We will—we will—Bring him out!"

"Gentlemen, he is too fatigued—too sick, to come here to-night. But to-morrow night he shall address you—(cheers). I am an old man, but at the hazard of my life I will protect those who throw themselves upon my hospitality. If any man amongst you, for the sake of the reward of \$4000 which is offered for him, should undertake to get him, they must first walk over me. I am rather old to fight, but I have got a good bow-knife. Now we must meet with prudence and discretion. I want six strong, brave young men, as good sons as God has got among us, to go to my house to-night, for fear of any attempt on the part of the loyalists."

"A hundred!"

"No, I want only six—who'll go?"

"I—I—I," was heard all over the house. A dozen sprung upon the stage.

After giving three cheers for McKenzie—three for Paine—three for Rolph and others—the assembly left the house. They then formed a procession, and marched to music through the streets, to the residence of Dr. Chapin, and gave 3 cheers for McKenzie and his worthy host.

McKenzie's escape through the royal lines was a hazardous one in the extreme. He was disguised, and slept two nights in haystacks. Being clothed very poorly, and mounted on a good charger, he was once apprehended as a horse thief. He was armed, but did not wish to shoot the sheriff, so, to ascertain his sentiments, he commenced talking politics. The officer expressed himself warmly in favor of Mr. McKenzie, upon which he avowed himself, but was not able to convince him, until he showed him his name marked on his linen, upon which he was at once aided to escape. It is said, that before he had got across the river a party of horsemen, in pursuit, appeared on the opposite bank.

CANADA. Our latent intelligence is from the Montreal papers of the 16th inst. As the Patriots have been defeated at St. Eustache, their forces are scattered, and all their military encampments of any strength broken up.

Extract of a letter from JACKSON, Tennessee, dated 26th Nov.—"Times are unaccountably dull and it is a singular fact, that though this place, with about 2600 inhabitants, took its name from our ex-president, and until within one year has been the residence of some of his strongest friends with a large majority for his cause; but one solitary man in the whole town at this time, is a supporter of Martin Van Buren or his measures."

PREMONITORY. At a late Whig meeting of the Young Men in Cheshire District, in N. H., there were present over six hundred freemen. Gen. Wilson, the Whig candidate for Governor, resides in this District. The Whigs of the Granite State appear to be determined upon victory, and to rescue the State from the grasp of demagogues. Many who were but lately supporters of the Administration are leaving that party by dozens and joining the Whigs. From some of the towns bordering upon this part of Vermont, we hear most cheering tokens—desertions from the Van Buren party have become every day occurrences. If a similar feeling pervades other sections of the State, we may safely write down New Hampshire a Whig State. A month or two ago the loco focos resolved to defeat the Whigs by 10,000 majority. At a meeting a week since of the same party in Coos County it was resolved to defeat the Whigs by 5,000 majority—quite a depreciation for two months in Gov. Hill's surplus capital. The Van Buren majority at the last election was 10,000.

UNEXAMPLED PRODIGALITY. Can the people any longer wonder that Van Buren found it not only convenient but necessary to withhold from them the payment of the 4th instalment?—can they wonder at the authorized issue of ten millions of Treasury ship-plasters as the forlorn hope of the administration to save itself from ruin?—especially when they read in the President's Message and also in the Treasury Report, that the expenses of the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration will amount to the enormous sum of

\$5,281,361 dollars!

Thirty-five millions, two hundred and eighty one thousand, three hundred and sixty-one dollars!

Is not such wastefulness without a parallel even among the corrupt monarchies of Europe? It exceeds all precedent in this country, and nearly doubles the average annual prodigal expenditure of Gen. Jackson's administration. The people were urged by the demagogues who now control the purse strings of the nation, to overthrow the republican administration of John Q. Adams, for its alleged extravagance. While Mr. Adams was President, the average annual expenses of the Government were less than twelve millions; Gen. Jackson increased them to twenty-two millions, and Van Buren has still farther increased them to over thirty-five millions. Will not the people demand retribution of the men who have grossly deceived them? Senator King said that Van Buren and his associates "had economy and democracy upon their lips, and tyranny and plunder in their hearts."—Never was a charge more just and true.

CALEDONIA COUNTY YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. On a public occasion, in another part of the State, a month or two since, one of the speakers alluded to the success which had attended the labors of the Young Men of this County in the temperance cause in terms highly complimentary of their moral characters, and recommended their example as worthy of imitation by others throughout the State. He spoke of their public meetings as having been productive of much good—of the interest they excited, and of the general attendance upon them—of the noble band of youthful soldiers they were enlisting in the temperance corps, and of the glorious results that would follow their combined efforts to elevate mankind. It is almost too late in the day to attempt a serious argument in favor of the temperance reform—its fruits are too apparent to need it—the intemperate as well as the temperate will acknowledge its incalculable benefits—its beautiful and cheering influence upon the moral, intellectual and physical condition of our race. Thousands of individuals, themselves redeemed from the thrall of intemperate appetites, will bear personal testimony of its claims upon our continued regards.

Great and extensive as has been the reform, much yet remains to be done. The groans of neglected wives, the imploring cries of forgotten children still echo in our streets, and urge the cause onward till every face wears a smile and intemperance shall be banished from the earth.

To the Young Men the present state of the temperance reform appeals with peculiar force and emphasis. Our seniors, who early enlisted in its support do not now manifest that zeal and devotion to it, which, at first, characterized their efforts; but they seem to have grown weary in well doing, and to have thrown the responsibility of its future success and final triumph upon the shoulders of their more youthful brethren. Hence it becomes the bounden duty of the Young Men to concentrate their influence for the furtherance of a cause so intimately associated with their destiny and the destiny of the world. To remind the young people of Caledonia County of the importance of a full attendance at the anniversary meeting to be held at Peacham next Tuesday, we fear would be construed into an imputation of a lack of zeal on past and similar occasions. While the intemperate about the country are turning out en masse, let the friends of temperance turn out en masse.

BARBAROUS. In alluding to the Patriots who had been taken prisoners by the loyalists, the Montreal Courier uttered the following execrable remark—

"It would be ridiculous to FATTEN YELLOWS all winter for the gallows."

The Tory papers speak of blood and carnage with as much nonchalance as did the Jacobinical Journal of France in the revolution of '93. The spirit manifested by them toward the unfortunate prisoners doubtless is a true reflection of that of the Colonial Government, and it is a feeling disgraceful to a civilized community—characteristic of the most abject heathenism. It may not be true, as it is rumored, that the Government is selling out wholesale slaughter to the captured patriots; but the blood thirsty spirit exhibited in the columns of the Montreal papers will tend to strengthen reports of such a nature in the minds of the less credulous, and deepen the prejudice of the people of the States against Her Majesty's Government, and expand their sympathies in behalf of those who have appealed to arms for redress.

According to a recent census, Detroit, Mich. has now a population of 8,323—4,255 males, 4,037 females.

Joshua Marsh, Esq. of Litchfield, Mass. lately killed a hog which weighed 721 pounds.

VILLAGE LYCEUMS.

There is in most country villages a lamentable want of mental cultivation. Gathered together and settled from a desire profitably to pursue their respective professions, their inhabitants are almost wholly intent upon a livelihood; and, indeed, it would seem on a cursory view, that nothing more could reasonably claim their attention: that the anxieties and toils of common, necessary pursuits, must exclude every effort to mental or moral improvement: that the mind must languish and die away amidst the oppressive rubbish of life—and thus man become a mere animal; intent only upon animal gratification, and capable only of those views and aims which terminate with physical wants and temporal existence. But all this is a mistake. Mental improvement is not necessarily confined to literary and scientific men. Physical and mental labor are by no means incompatible with each other; on the contrary, we find in the history of literature, instances where they have been happily combined. The literary Roman could follow the plough, or tend the flock. It was once in the statute of England, that every priest should engage in some handicraft; and we find, in our own community, those whose lives are tissues of physical effort—whose shops and farms bear witness to their assiduity, and who are nevertheless models of mental strength and investigation.

There are means by which a village can, in a little time, secure a character for intelligence and thoughtfulness such as the existence of a Press, a Reading Room, or Circulating Library; but the primary and most effectual, is the establishment of village Lyceums; their advantages are numerous, a few of which it may not be amiss to lay before the public.

And first—They give opportunity for the profitable employment of much time which would otherwise be wasted. No man, however engaged in the duties of his profession, can boast of every hour spent to the best advantage. There will be intervals in the course of every pursuit, devoted to no profitable purpose. Let these be reckoned up by any man of business, and he will be astonished at the amount of time that has already dropped from his existence, leaving no benefit to himself or his race. Let this calculation be made through an ordinary village, and how many years of time will be counted lost! Extend it through our country, and where are the centuries that have passed away from the sum of human life, over which the sluggish wave of oblivion has rolled, leaving not a vestige behind it? Let Lyceums be established, and the young men and old men of our villages be induced to attend them, and engage in their exercises, and how soon would this waste of time be prevented.

They create investigation. Subjects are presented for discussion which require research and thought. Authorities and text-books are sought and perused, and thus reading becomes a matter of necessity. The mind is also brought to reflection. It feels a kind of apprehension, in regard to the approaching debate, which nothing short of a thorough knowledge of the subject in question can satisfy. It gets the habit of thinking, and that systematically. It learns the necessity of critical distinction, clear views, and lucid explanation. Mind comes in contact with mind, and thus thought is elicited, almost unawares. Debating forms a kind of stepping stone for the mind—it catches upon one thought after another, as if by instinct, until a subject is fairly comprehended which once presented only impenetrable darkness. Such exercises combine practice with theory, bringing out the secret and unuttered thoughts, and throwing around them a new and attractive light. Another important advantage of village Lyceums, is a taste for extemporaneous speaking. The mind becomes habituated to correct, and at the same time rapid thought, ready for emergency, prepared to sustain interest, on sudden and unexpected solicitations. Restraint is thrown off, and by degrees the mind learns to command its own power, and habits of speaking naturally are induced. In debates we exhibit the most natural eloquence. We utter our own sentiments, and those dictated by feeling. We speak, not to perform a cold and formal duty, but with an object of interest—With a conviction of truth, and a desire to impress that truth. Memory is strengthened by debate. The interest felt in the subject matter, at the time, impresses every circumstance in its connection, and fastens the argument deep in our remembrance.

The difference in intelligence between those villages where Lyceums exist, and those where they do not, is apparent, and striking. In the former, a stranger sees at once, a readiness and promptitude in conversation, a correctness of thought, and ease of communication. In the latter, a want of general intelligence, a hesitancy of communication, a destitution of taste and dulness of manners. Let Lyceums, well regulated, systematic, be established in every village of New England, and in the course of ten years what a change would take place in the general intelligence of our citizens. How would the mind awake, and show its strength. How general happiness, the satisfaction intelligence imparts, be augmented! There would be a new era among us. It would be an introduction to nobler views, and higher aims. We should see the triumphs of mind over matter, and thought over brutism, of intelligence over ignorance, of industry over idleness and dissipation.

GEN. T. S. BROWN has been arrested at Middlebury on charge of indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal. The circumstances are said to be as follows: In the fall of 1836, Brown endorsed the exchange of a firm in Montreal on London for a considerable amount, which was sold to the Bank of Montreal. The firm failed in August last, and the exchange was returned protested. The firm offered 10s on the £, but B. refused to accept it, but agreed with the bank to give a confession of Judgment, which would hold his property as security, and thus by holding on to the drawers the whole amount might be secured from them. So the matter rested when he left Montreal. The writ is for \$10,000 and made returnable at Burlington, March 24th, 1838.

The Kennebec, Me. Journal says—If the British Government or the Governor of New Brunswick have asked permission to march troops through Maine, they do not appear to be waiting for such permission, but are already marching their troops up the St. John's, as it appears by the New Brunswick papers.

CURIOUS. It is stated, says the Boston Journal, that a man in New Castle, England, Thomas Holburn, ninety-one years of age, and who had been completely blind for twelve years, had his sight suddenly restored, while at dinner, a short time since, and is now going the rounds of the village, recognizing his old acquaintances and haunts.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

A respectable number of the inhabitants of Derby met pursuant to previous notice on the 14th day of December, 1837, and proceeded to discuss the question of the expediency and propriety of forming an Anti-Slavery Society (Chester Carpenter, Esq. Chairman, and Jacob Bates, Esq. Secretary) which was declared to be unanimously in the affirmative.

The form of a Constitution was presented and after several amendments was adopted: to wit—

ART. I. This Society shall be called the Derby Anti-Slavery Society and shall be auxiliary to the Orleans County Anti-Slavery Society.

2. The object of this Society is to collect and disseminate facts and correct principles on the subject of American Slavery and the rights of freedom of Speech and of the Press.

3. Prescribes the number, grade and duties of the Officers.

4. Directs that the annual meeting shall be on "the Seventh day of November," in each year.

5. Makes all who sign the Constitution and contribute to the funds, members of the Society.

After signing the Constitution the Society organized by choosing officers as follows: to wit—

DOCT. LEMUEL RICHMOND, President.
REV. NATHAN NICHOLS, Vice Presidents.
REV. JONAS SCOTT, }
C. CARPENTER, Esq. Treasurer.
D. M. CAMP, Secretary.

The President took the Chair. On motion, voted that the Secretary cause a transcript of the proceedings of this meeting to be published in the Caledonian. Adjourned sine die.

Attest— D. M. CAMP, Secretary.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

FREE DISCUSSION.

MR. EDITOR.—The principles by which you profess to be governed, in the management of the Caledonian, meet my entire approval, and probably that of a large portion of the community. Mankind have been striving, for many centuries, to separate truth from error, or fix in the public mind the immortal principles of justice, benevolence and religion. Every political and religious party, and every system of education, profess to have for their object the overthrow of error, and the restoration of the human race to a state of purity and happiness.

The most efficient agent of this reformation is free discussion. It is impossible for all persons to think alike; consequently some must be in an error, and though the universal diffusion of knowledge to the greatest possible extent would not completely harmonize the conflicting opinions of mankind, yet the diffusion of this knowledge is the only way to make an approach to this harmony. Such are our prejudices and prepossessions that we are slow to believe ourselves in an error, notwithstanding it may not have a particle of evidence in its favor. Such errors must be corrected by study or listening to the opinions of others.

It is the action of mind upon mind that must dispel the gloomy mists of pagan superstition and intellectual and moral darkness. A free interchange of thought and sentiment is the most sure antidote for our prejudices, and tends, more than any other cause to fortify the mind against the impositions and treachery of modern infidelity. It enlarges our stock of knowledge, purifies our virtues and strengthens our political and social relations. When our opinions are attacked for the sake of the spoils of victory, or when they are called in question by friends, we feel ourselves called upon to examine the foundation of them in the light of science and reason that, if possible, we may place them above the shafts of calumny or the reach of criticism. Some persons are so tenacious of their opinions that they never take the trouble to examine their validity, unless they are attacked, and then the examination frequently ends in their conversion to truth and righteousness. Hence the benefit of criticism and free discussion.

But there is one species of newspaper controversy which seems to be an exception to these sentiments. This is the practice, of which too many editors and writers are guilty, of defaming the character of their political and religious opponents, and treating them with all the contempt of an inveterate enemy. There is no species of injury so blasting to the party attacked, or so contemptible in the offender, murder excepted, as defamation of character. Though the party defamed may be innocent, yet owing to the circumstances in which he may be placed, it may not be in his power to prevent evil growing out of the transaction. His property may be taken from him, and his family reduced to want, and he be shut out of a lucrative business, when his property is twice sufficient to pay his debts, and his creditors are willing to wait upon him till he can satisfy their demands. So the slander may take advantage of his circumstances and destroy the public confidence in his virtues and abilities, from the effects of which he may never fully recover. Such injuries deserve the severest public censure and merit an appropriate punishment.

But this is not what I call free discussion. It is a warfare, and one or both parties are actuated by feelings of revenge or hostility. The contention is not for the sake of truth but for triumph. Right or wrong, their principles must be maintained, and the weaker party must submit, if not by fair measures, by falsehood and stratagem. If a man's integrity and other qualifications for office oppose their object, these must be misrepresented and turned into defects; suffer who and what will—truth—religion—or humanity. If ignorance and vice favor their schemes of ambition and iniquity, these are held up to the public gaze as admirable qualities, while virtue and intelligence are represented as mark of a weak mind and unworthy the pursuit of rational beings.

Lyndon, Dec. 2, 1837.

WHO ARE THE DEMOCRATS? Three only of the individuals whose name were upon the electoral ticket in favor of Mr. Jefferson in New York, in 1800, are now living, and they are all Whigs.

Curious. It is stated, says the Boston Journal, that a man in New Castle, England, Thomas Holburn, ninety-one years of age, and who had been completely blind for twelve years, had his sight suddenly restored, while at dinner, a short time since, and is now going the rounds of the village, recognizing his old acquaintances and haunts.

U. S. TREASURY REPORT. Mr. Woodbury's Report is not so interminably long as were some of its predecessors; nevertheless it occupies about the same space as the President's message. The receipts into the Treasury in 1836, excluding the Post Office, were nearly 49 millions, which with the balances on hand constituted an aggregate of more than 75.2 millions. The expenditure during the year were more than 15.2 millions, and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1837, was nearly 46 millions of dollars.

The receipts during the first three quarters of the present year were 15,144,000, and the estimated receipts for the last quarter including 4,300,000 of Treasury notes, are 8,355,000. The total receipts for the year will then be about 23.5 millions. The expenditures of the first three quarters were 45,400,000, and the expenses of the last quarter are estimated at 9,863,000, making an aggregate for the year of about 55,263,000. This computation would leave in the Treasury on the first of January next, a balance of 34,187,000; which would be very comfortable were it at all available. But it embraces the deposit made with the several States, and a large sum in the deposit banks, so that it is expected there will be scarcely one million on hand at the close of the year.

The Secretary calculated the receipts of the year 1836, with the addition of between 5 and 6 millions of Treasury notes, will equal the expenses of the year, viz: 31,326,000, and a small balance remain on hand.

The export during the year ending Sept. 30, were \$116,900,000. Of these about 95,183,419 were of domestic, and 21,722,581 of foreign origin. They show, since the previous year, a diminution in the former, of \$11,733,451, and in the latter of 23,429.

The imports of the year were \$149,852,000.—This is 49,127,055 less than the value of those during the previous year. The imports during the last quarter ending September 30th, were only 22,829,911, or at the rate of but 61,318,444 a year.

Mr. Woodbury is in favor of a pro-emption law which he anticipates will greatly multiply potatoes on our frontiers, and materially enhance the receipts of the Treasury. He also recommends against the Treasury system but in a more subdued tone than in his last report. He further recommends a revision of the number and compensation of Custom House Officers—a partial revision of the Treasury department, so as to empower one of the present commissioners to act solely in the capacity of Commissioner of the customs—and a law to prevent steamboat disasters.

It is said that Gen. Jackson is daily annoyed by the reports of innumerable misadventures, of the most ridiculous character, sent to him by mail. Such anxiety of the ex-President meets our unqualified disapprobation. He is old and infirm, and such annoyances, operating on a temper not the most humor-like, may prove the death of him. A tale in the "Aurora Night" tells of an old Caliph, who died in sight of his own herd of hump-backed children; and why may not the poor old man of the Hermitage expire in looking upon his miserable inter of ill begotten ship plasters?—*Pretence.*

On the whole the Message appears to us to present the varying hues which it might be supposed to have received from the few confidential friends of the Executive who were earliest in their arrival at the seat of Government, and spread more for popularity in almost every direction. It offers a boon to every section of the Union where it promises to be available. To the South, Texas to the West, the Public Lands; to the North—the recumbent North—nothing. With the sections after the public domain the Message will find especial favor. Twenty-five cents an acre, and then nothing!—Free gratis!—Help yourselves! It will be the jubilee of the squatters, but will the people at large—the great public of this great country—be deceived by the sugared platitudes of this Message?—*National Intelligence.*

In *Expiring Witness*. A merry kind of a witness, being under examination the other day, in our court in a case in which one of the four diamond our county stood charged with having committed an assault and battery upon one of the lords of the creation, was asked what he knew about the case? To which he promptly replied that the lady in the case had expunged one of the eyes of the gentleman in question. He was then required to tell the court and jury what he meant by expunging the gentleman's eye. Which he did with much sang froid, declaring that the lady had drawn black lines around the afore-said gentleman's eyes with her nails.—*Hagerstown Torchlight.*

The news from Texas is that letters of marque and reprisal have been issued by that government against Mexico. We apprehend, with the N. Y. American, that it will be merely a license for piratical cruizers to plunder without regard to national immunities.

General Johnston's health is said to be much impaired by his wounds at the battle of San Jacinto, that he is disabled from signing official papers.

A sub-treasury agent is said to have gambled away \$3000 of the public funds. Mr. Van Buren's project is in the full tide of successful operation in Texas.

Lynching in Kentucky upon a new application. On Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., it having been reported at the town of Warren, Ky., that an individual who lived about a mile from town, had whipped his wife most unmercifully, & that she was not expected to live. It created considerable excitement among the citizens, and some time after dark, a number of persons went and brought the individual to town. A sham trial was held over him, Judge Lynch presiding, and the unfortunate prisoner was sentenced to be stripped, tied to a post, and to receive 100 lashes with a raw-hide—which sentence was immediately and unopposedly put in execution.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. Rumors of War.—It is said that a patriot, formerly a citizen of this place, has been living in the province. Several of his relatives left for the other side this morning, to obtain information. It is rumored that one of our citizens has subscribed \$500 to buy munitions of war for McKenzie's troops, who are encamped at Hog Hollow, in a very strong position, but not fully equipped.

It is said that another gentleman has left open a room containing forty stand of arms—he don't give them, but will not complain if they are stolen.

It is rumored that a British officer is in town for the purpose of taking McKenzie; also that there is a coat of tar and feathers prepared for him. He must be a consummate fool.

It is rumored that the best means to enforce at the present time is—"don't be rash!"